SWEETS BY THE TON.

Processes by Which Sugar is

MADE INTO TOOTHSOME DELICACIES

TWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

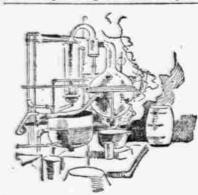


ton! That is the way the popular saccharine delicacy is made in manufactories, of which Pittsburg and Allegheny have sev-

big lot of candy to supply these two cities for a year, and if one should count the immense quantities that Pittsburg wholesalers send out to their customers for hundreds of miles around be would see that an enormous amount of sugar-enough, if all were piled together, to make a large hill, if not a small mountain-must be used in making it. The processes by which candy is manufactured on an extensive scale are numerous, peculiar and interesting

I went all through a large candy factory the other day. It was in a tall business block, where were nearly 100 employes, men and girls; a lot of machinery, and an atmosphere laden with sweet odors pervading the half score of rooms devoted to the different branches of the business. The first department, where the plain and tower grade candies are made, appeared to be a very busy place, and full of novel things well worthy

On one side of the room are a large number of bins, into which the sugar is dumped from barrels. It is then weighed and a five hundred pound batch put into what is called the "preparatory kettle" to be dissolved by When it is sufficiently heated a pump connecting with the preparatory kettle and another, known as the vacuum pan, is started, producing a vacuum in a part of



the apparatus; then, as the sugar evaporates syrup, into a vessel set to receive it. An indicator on the vacuum pan shows the opera-tor when the mass is thoroughly cooked. The whole is a wonderfully ingenious arrangement, and a great improvement over celd methods. The condensing apparatus can utilize and prepare for candy 10,000 pounds of sugar in a day. During the month of December, so the foreman told me, while candy was being made for the holiday trade, it was tested to its fullest capacity. The establishment could not then make candy fast. shment could not then make candy for enough to fill orders, though crews were working night and day

After the material has passed through the condenser it is emptied out upon a slab, cooled and then manipulated in various ways. In one part of the room workmer are nulling taffy-not in the small way the reader has perhaps handled the same stuff, but in huge ropes, and with a very business-like air, as if the work were hard, as no doubt it is. A loop of the candy is thrown around a hook, and the workman draws the material out, stretching, bending and folding it until it is in shape for the next operation The huge masses are then taken to another table, at one end of which is a furnace containing a gas fire, to keep the taffy warm enough for handling. Workmen roll the candy on the boards, and spin it out into sticks, or run it through rollers which mark it in various shapes. As the little machine fastened to the table is turned the candy comes through in a long, slender ribbon, the pieces adhering together, but so little that



they are at once broken apart when a quantity of them is picked up and then dropped back upon the board. One man is making candy of one color and shape, another a dif-ferent sort, and so on. When a batch is completed it is carried into another room, and the different kinds are thrown together in a pile on a large table. Shovels are then used for mixing the caudy up, after which it is ready for packing.

Elsewhere in the room is what appears to be a huge kettle, tipped up sidewise and kept revolving by machinery. No one but a candy maker would ever guess its use. Every one who buys or eats candy is familiar with those small, oval-shaped lumps in the centers of which are found almond seeds. This apparatus is used for coating the almonds. Into the kettle, which is heated by steam pipes, is put a quantity of the almonds, and with them a quantity of syrup. The seeds roll around in the kettle as it revolves and take on a coating of syrup. As this dries more syrup is turned in, and so on until the almonds have been coated to

Marshmallows, a popular confection, are made of a mucilaginous gum and sugar. The dissolved gum is put in a steam-heated receptacle along with the sugar, and ma-chinery is set in motion which beats the whole to a white fluffy mass. The compound is then taken from the vessel in which it has been prepared and forced into molds The latter are made from a preparation of corn starch, upon which plaster casts of the required shape have been impressed. Simi-lar molds, thousands of them, of hundreds of different designs, are used in shaping other fine confections and mixtures beside marshmallows. One department is demolds, which necessarily requires a large

amount of work. Cream candies, so called, contain no cream, or other ingredients save pure sugar and water. Refined sugar is melted and boiled until half the water evaporates. The evrup is then poured upon a metallic slab, underneath which cold water is kept run-ning for the purpose of cooling. As it cools it becomes transparent, and when it reaches the proper temperature it is put in a ma-chine which has revolving arms and very much resembles a churn in shape. Here it is stirred and beaten until it becomes a fine-ly granulated, plastic mass. This is the "cream," of which fine candies are made. It is in reality no richer than other sugar. The cream must again be warmed to a certain degree before it is ready for the molds. The same material is also used as coatings for various confections,

technically called "dip goods," such as

nuts, pieces of orange, preserved fruits and other favorite candies. Enormous Quantities of Confectionery
Consumed in Pittsburg.

SCENES IN A BIG CANDY FACTORY,

Together With an Account of Various
Processes by Which Sugar is

other favorite candies.
Fruits are imitated both in shape and flavor. There are candy strawberries, apples, pears and various other fruits, each containing in the center a piece of some fruit or nut. The process of making these finer goods is a slow one, as each piece is cast separately. Half of an apple, for instance, is molded in one side of a small tin and the other half in the other side. This is all there is room for. When the molds are filled they are shut together, bringing the halves in contact and uniting them. The

halves in contact and uniting them candies are not finished when this has been done, but must be crystalized. The process consists in pouring syrup over the candies as they lay in pans and leaving it thereover night, the whole being kept in a warm place at an even temperature. In the morn-ing the syrup is poured off and the candy is seen to be richly coated, externally, with

The ever popular caramel is made from pure sugar and dairy cream, with the ad-dition of flavoring matter. When the material has been cooked it is poured upon a slab and allowed to cool. It is then cut in cubes and wrapped in waxed paper. A wonderful little machine—invented in Pittsburg-does the wrapping. It not only sep eral. It takes a arates the caramels, one from another, and cuts and wraps the paper around them as deftly as human fingers could, but it deposits the pieces in rows upon a tray until ten have been laid there, then pushes them along and begins counting out another row. The machine actually counts, and registers



its count besides. With one of these instrunents a single operative can do as much work as five or six girls could accomplish

without its aid. There is a choolate department which is molded, then coated, one piece at a time.

An original idea, which has doubtless brought lots of money to the candy makers and candy sellers, is to place a cent wrapped it wouldn't pay to put a cent in every piece, but placing one in about every fifth piece has been found very profitable. The delight of the youngster who buys a pennyworth of candy, and not only gets his candy but a cent with it, can better be imagined than described. The possibility of getting some-thing for nothing seems also to fascinate ople older than the average buyer of prize idy. E. W. BARTLETT.

RE-EXAMINATION FOR THEM.

The 31 Pupils Who Failed in Drawing During the Recent Test Designated to -Educational Notes.

The examination of the pupils who failed in the recent preliminary examination, and who are entitled to one, will take place at it is drawn over and condensed in a the High School, Monday, January 21. series of condensers and discharged, a thick Drawing being the stumbling block, 31 pupils will be re-examined in this study, 454, 460, 471, 511, 522, 524, 529, 538, 549, 549, 520, 551, 555, 557, 558, 579, 585, 587,

said, according to a number of them interviewed yesterday, they do not see any use for
extending the time to April.

Next Saturday the Teachers' Academy will
hold both an executive and an open session.

Dr. E. A. Wood, at the open meeting, will deliver a lecture on the "Laws of Health, Relating Particularly to Teachers." Miss Sallie
Philpot, of the Washington school, will give a
number of select readings, and the music will
be furnished by a class of 50 pupils from the
Liberty schools. and, according to a number of them inter-

Educational Echoes MISS R MATHEWS has been elected as teacher in the Sterrett school. THE term of 40 nights of the evening schools

is near a close. The Raiston school finishes next Thursday night, LUCY CARTER and Ella Hamilton, of the North High School class, did not fail, as re-ported in the late preliminary examination. MISS M. J. HENDERSON, until a week ago a teacher in the Lincoln School, will be married shortly to Mr. Charles Wright, of the East End.

DURING the gale of Wednesday a part of the gable on the tower of the St. Clair school No. 2 was thrown down, and a window was damaged. Fortunately no one was injured, but considerable excitement was the result.

THE Naturalists' Society of the High School. ander the supervision of Professor Jackman, its President, has completed the transferring of its specimens from the old jars to the new ones, and made other marked improvements with the money granted them by the Central Board.

WITHIN the last two months the Lincoln School has had two marriages, one death, and an additional teacher granted. Substitutes have been filling the vacancies. Last week Miss E. J. Dougherty, Alice Abel, Bessie Murphy, Annie Barbin were elected regular teachers, KEEPING up their annual custom the Ral-

ston School directors presented last week four handsomely bound books to the two boys and two girls who made the highest percentage at the preliminary High School examination. The four fortunate ones who each received a book were Maud Madden, Annie Clarke, Charles Dames and John Anderson. MR. H. M. BUTLER, Supervisor of Music of the St. Joseph schools, Missouri, has been in

rationing school cultifren could do in the line of music, and was loud in his praises at the result. In one room in particular in which he visited he said that he heard the best singing he ever heard in his 25 years' experience as Supervisor of music.

Bench Show of Dogs. Entries close January 19. Premium list the last decade. He apparently establishes can be had at the following places: Davidson's gun store, 29 Ohio street, Max Klein, 82 Federal street, William Littell, 79 Fed-eral street, Allegheny City; James Bown & Son, 603 Smithfield street, W. S. Brown, 520 Wood street, Louis Rupple, 236 Smith-field street, George Wills, 510 Smith-field street, Johnson's gun store, 621 Smith-field street, Howard Hartley, 400 Smithfield street, or address C. B. Elben, Secretary, P. O. Box 303, Pittsburg.

\$15. Seal Garments. \$15. Only \$15 to have your seal reshaped to any style desired. We make this low figure for 30 days only, as our shop is running light at present. Fit guaranteed, as they will be cut by "the true tailor system," at Graham's Fur Store, 445 Wood street.

THE river scene in "One of the Finest" is the most realistic yet seen on any stage. The time is at night, showing Jersey City and the Bartholdi statue, and the river has numerous steamers, ferry boats, etc., all beautifully illuminated, presenting a sight that delights its auditors everywhere.

The Best is Cheupest Especially is this true in regard to "Rosa-lia," a flour manufactured by Whitmyre & Co., Thirty-eighth street and Allegheny

Marvin Always Leads. Marvin's new Orange Blossom soda crackers, extra soda erackers, Little Gem farina erackers and superior ginger snaps are unsurpassed. Your grocer keeps them.

CASH paid for old gold and silver at WFSu | may be composed of any mineral sub-Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave.

A New Theory of the Cause of Coal

SOME FACTS ABOUT CYCLONES.

Mine and Flour Mill Explosions.

Polluted Water as the Origin of Typhoid

Fever.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SINGING SANDS



PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. HE recent explosion of the dust in an oatmeal factory in Chicago, and the resulting destruction of a good deal of property, has called public attention once again to this peculiar group of accidents

known as dust explosions. At first sight it seems passing strange that so innoxious a substance as oatmeal should suddenly take on the properties of gunpowder. Scientific study of the process made with reference to mine explosions enables us to see just how these accidents come about, and also in a measure provides us with knowledge by which such mischances may be avoided. The phenomena of dust explosions were first carefully studied in the inquiries which were made by a parliamentary commission the taking of water from any stream which has sewerage discharge in it at a higher were made by a parliamentary commission appointed by the British government to inquire into the terrible disaster attendant on

the explosion of coal mines. Within a century the disasters in the coal mines of Northern Europe, those of Great Britain, Belgium, Germany and France have probably led to the loss of more life than has ever been sacrificed on a modern battlefield. It was long assumed that the whole of the explosion which takes place in mines was due to the firing of natural gas exuded from the beds of coal. The outpouring of this gas is a familiar phenomenon in the so-called fiery mines. On the fresh worked tace of a bed we can often hear the There is a chocolate department which is so much like the others that it requires no extended mention. The chocolates are molded, then coated, one piece at a time.

An ariginal idea, which has doubtless

There is a chocolate department which is so much like the others that it requires no gas hissing from crevices, as it is forced out by great pressure. A flame being touched to it, it burns as an ordinary illuminating to it. gas. It is a well-known fact that a mixture of ordinary gas of this nature with atmoin waxed paper in the center of a piece of candy while it is being molded. Of course, it wouldn't pay to put a cent in every piece, chambers or in concavities in the roof, where, mixed with atmospheric air, it awaits the chance of the fisme of a miner's lamp to explode.

CAUSED BY DUST.

The skillful chemists of the parliamentary commission soon came to the conclusion that the energy of the explosion was vastly greater than could be accounted for by the combustion of gas calone, even when commingled with the largest volume of atmospheric air which would permit an explosion. It was, furthermore, clear that, starting in the fiery part of the mine, the Try it Again on Monday of Next Week explosion would rush forward like the flame of gunpowder, sweeping through great extents of underground areas which were known to be free from all explosive gases. It was evident, in a word, that all the effects could not be attributed to the inflammable

Examining the condition of exploded mines, the acute observers soon found that the floors and sides of the galleries, through following conclusion, viz. All the parts of a coal mine, except where the workings are extremely wet, are charged with finely divided coal, which clings to the floors, walls and ceilings of the openings, much as soot does in a chimney, only it is less adherent to the rock to which it is attached. Now, when an explosion of illuminating gas and atmospheric air takes place, there is a considerable increase in the quantity of vaporous material about the place of the accident, which, rushing forward through the galleries, shakes up the dust as it goes, commingling it with the air so that the powder, which may have remained in a state of repose for a decade, is entirely suspended in a swift moving current. When a mass of dust is adherent in a compact body to any surface, it cannot be exploded; it is difficult, indeed, to fire it by the applica-tion of a flame, and even when ignited it burns for a moment in a slow manner and then is extinguished. But when shaken into the air, complete combustion of the carbon is readily accomplished, every ticle of the dust is surrounded on all by the oxygen of the atmosphere and can obtain this material necessary for combustion with great readiness, and may thus readily inflame from the original gas ex-

PECULIAR TO THIS COUNTRY. It is an interesting fact that, so far as the records show, the only explosions which have taken place in flour mills have oc-curred within the limits of the United States. Although dusty mills exist in Europe even more abundantly than in this country, such catastr phes do not appear to occur in the Old World. It may be that there is some feature in the method of working in our American mills due to the proc-esses employed, which makes them dustier than those of the Old World, but it seem to me likely that the difference is due to the greater dryness of the climate in this country. In order to have dust plentifully disseminated through the atmosphere in a condition favorable to explosion, the air must the St. Joseph schools, Missouri, has been the city the past week. He visited the Grant, Normal and O'Hara Schools to hear what the in the Mississippi valler, is more subject to conditions of dryness than that of Europe, be that these explosions are to and it may be that these explosions are to be put in the class of climate accidents. Mr. Maxwell Hall, in a recent weather report for the Island of Jamaica, sums up

the history of the more important cyclones or hurricanes observed in that region during of heavy rains, and that they move north-ward in August, September and October as the seasonal rains in that tropical district advance toward the north pole. His observations reaffirm the theory of cyclones, and are to the effect that there is an influx of wind from the periphery of the storm toward the center. Mr. Hall states that he has observed another peculiar effect of these tropi-cal cyclones, one not hitherto noted, which is that the advancing whirl of the storm sucks the atmosphere behind it in the di-rection of its motion for a day or two after it has passed a given point, so that by ob-serving the drift of the clouds in the path of the storm, he may determine in a general way the direction of the path of the disturbance after it has passed the point of obser

vation. SINGING SANDS, Most persons who are well acquainted with the seashore have been puzzled by the curious phenomenon of singing sandssands which, when brushed over by the foot, or even when rubbed by the hand, emit a curious "cheeping" sound. Dr. A. Julian and Prof. H. C. Bolton have recently contributed an interesting paper to the New York Academy of Sciences, which appears to give a final explanation as to the cause of this much discussed feature. They begin their inquiry by securing samples of such sands in many parts of the world. The determination included the following points: First, that all these sands are pure, that is, they have no admixture of Most persons who are well acquainted

pure, that is, they have no admixture of dust or mud lying between the grains; next, that the grains may be very angular or rounded, furthermore, that the grains are always small, ranging between three and five mm. in diameter.

With these conditions, the singing sand

whatever, provided the substance be not very heavy. With such conditions of sands on the beach, it is only necessary that they be moistened by the sea or rainwater, and that the moisture be then evaporated. In the process of evaporation air is drawn in, making between the grains of sand an elastic cushion. Thus cushioned, the particles of sand are free to vibrate when rubbed by the foot or other means. The investigators found that if the air was shaken the sonorfound that if the air was shaken the sonor-ousness was destroyed, and also their in-quiries seem to show that the particles of dust or silt block the grains in such a fash-ion that they are not free to vibrate. The explanation is on its face more satisfactory than any which have hitherto been proposed to account for this phenomenon. The in-quirers now propose to make a sonorous sand, and thus complete the verification of their hypothesis. their hypothesis.

TYPHOID FEVER IN WATER. Dr. Charles Smart, a surgeon in the United States Army, holds, with all those who have studied the subject, that filters composed of masses of sand through which the water is forced, though they may afford water apparently of the purest kind, really do not serve to separate the poisonous ele-ments from it. He cites a number of im-portant instances which have a bearing on this point. He notes the fact that in the case of the poisonous water which bred the dreadful epidemic in Plymouth, Pa., where 12 of the 8,000 people were affected by typhoid fever, and 130 died from the disease, the water was passed through three storage reservoirs on its way to the distribution pipes. In a similar epidemic at Lauzun, in Switzerland, the germs had passed through what seemed to be perfect filters. His conclusion is that water which has once been contaminated can never be made safe for use. This appears to condemn

point in the stream. What appears to be conclusive evidence on this general point is derived from the history of typhoid fever in Vienna. While that city took water for domestic supply from the Danube the annual death rate from this fever amounted to 340 in each 100,000 of the population. After the supply was changed so that the water was taken from an upland mountain stream the death rate from this disease quickly fell to 11 in 100,000 of the population. Dr. Smart states that 30,000 people die of typhoid fever each year within the limits of the United States. If we allow that the average death rate is one in ten of those prostrated by the disease, we have an appalling amount of illness due to this malady. The probabilities are that the average death rate is 1 in 15, or perhaps even less, so that something near 500,000 people probably undergo each year a long period of illness and consequent enfeeblement of body owing to the disease. If it be true that water of a safe quality cannot be obtained from any stream which

has been polluted, the matter has an important bearing upon the condition of most of our cities. In the Mississippi valley it is extremely difficult to secure a water supply for large municipalities which is safe from such pollution; indeed, in our American towns generally, we may say that not one against this danger.

PROF. N. S. SHALER. SELLERS AWAY BEHIND.

The Great Scheme to be Carried Out by a Dakota Combination.

WOONSOCKET, DAK., January 11.-The Capital Investment Company, a recent Woonsocket organization, is gotten up by a number of law yers and bankers of this city for the purpose of locating the capital. The plan is to sell a suffilocating the capital. The plan is to sell a sufficient number of shares in their scheme at \$10 each to raise \$1,000,000, with which they propose to Durchase 1,000,000 acres of land near the city which pays the largest bonds, and with the influence of the large number of stockholders and this immense amount of money, to lay out the capital of Dakota on this tract of land.

Judge N. B. Reed is President and Banker C.
E. Hinds Secretary of the syndicate. The Treasurer is not yet-elected. The territory has granted them a charter.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

Entertalament for the Benefit of Mark's Guild House. An entertainment was given Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Southside, for the benefit of the St. Mark's Guild House, The programme included selections by Prof. am M. Stevenson, Miss Jennie Evans, Mr. William M. Stevenson, alls Jennie Evans, Mr. E. H. Dermitt, Miss Tillie George and the Rothleder Orchestra. Prof. B. W. King re-cited several selections. A chocolatairs drill was given by 16 young ladies. The entertainment was followed by a

Representative Solomon Honored. A. L. Solomon, one of the leading members of the American Mechanics in this section, received a handsome present on Wednesday night. He is the State Representative from Col. J. C. Hull Council, No. 56, and was given a magnificent State Representative badge valued at about \$50, as a token of the esteem of the

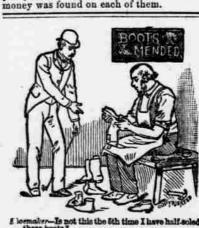
Musicians in the Majority. Since last September the members of the Second U. P. Church of Allegheny have been discussing the question whether they ought to have a new organ in the church or no. The music-loving element has at last succeeded in convincing the opposition of the necessity of a new instrument and on February 1 the new

organ will be put in. Colonel Merrill Explains. Colonel W. E. Merrill has written to th Chamber of Commerce explaining the delay in building the dam at Herr's Island. He says the land necessary for the locks and abutments has not been condemned. District Attorney Ailen has charge of that end of the work.

Anxious About Her Boy. Mrs. Rogers, of Philadelphia, sent Detective O'Mara a photograph of her runaway son, who she feared might be in the Wood street wreck O'Mara's son met a boy whose face resembled the picture, and the detective arrested him. enied that his name is Rogers.

Mrs. Benjamin Lewis, of Cross street, Four teenth ward, is the mother of a 3-months-old girl which weighs 11/2 pounds. The babe is a surviving twin. Her twin brother lived but two days.

Suspected Pickpockets. Officer Madison arrested two men vester day who gave their names as Frank Ennis and L. A. Dennaback, Erie, as suspected pickpockets. A loaded revolver and some money was found on each of them.



Wolff's ACM EBlacking

Is the Blacking for Men, Women and Children. The RICHEST BLACK POLISH. Making Leather Waterproof and Durable. No Brush A Shine Lasts a Week. Can be washed with water, same as Oil cloth. The Finest Dressing for Harness.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggesta WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A week which will recall the

Under the Direction of - - - - R. M. GULICK & CO.

time when comedy was comedy. LONG WEEK OF MONDAY, JANUARY 14.

REGULAR MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Ever-Welcome Appearance of the

IDOL OF THE FUN-LOVING PUBLIC, MISS

CONTINUOUS "FOR GOODNESS SAKE DON'T LAUGH

PRICES, RESERVED SEATS, 75c, 50c and 25c.

WEEK COMMENCING JANUARY 14,

Every Afternoon and Evening. "A Great Play of a Great City."-New York Herald.

Produced at an expenditure of over 810, ^20. Scenes and incidents of the play: Departure of Fall River Steamers PILGRIM and BRISTOL.

Bartholdi's Statue. Liberty Enlightening the World. New York Harbor by Moonlight. The Sacramento Quartette. Revels of the Wharf Rats.

EDWARD J. HASSEN'S

All the Actors and Actresses in the city invited to the Thursday

Matinee, 10c; Reserved Seats, 15c and 20c. MILLO: Night, 10c; Reserved Seats, 15c and 25c. Week of January 21, "THE ROMANY RYE."

Such is Fame.

Mrs. Taussig-Have you ever heard Patti? Mrs. Lakeson (of Saint Joe)-No; but I've seen her picture hundreds of times.

She's the one who writes those charming little testimonials for the face powders and things, isn't she ?-Judge.

WEEK, BEGINING MONDAY, JANUARY

14, 1889,

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The Original, One and Only

REPUTATION ENCIRCLES THE EARTH, Assisted by the following coterie: Mme. Herrmann, D'Alvini, Huka Acha esenting a new repertoire of all the lates

CREMATION!

The Acme of Transfiguration The Beautiful Martyr, The Casket, The Burning of the Body. The Apparition. See! She Lives! Kill Her. The Devil,

The Ghost. The Vanishing Climax. Everywhere creating an unparalleled furore, crowding the theaters. A host of extraordinary and laughable features. Wednesday Matinee—Benefit for the families of those killed and injured in Wednesday's disaster. The gross receipts will be given by Messrs, Herrmann and Wilt. Secure seats

January 21-FANNY DAVENPORT.

POPULAR

AT THE

Every one may now have a chance to see the

GENERAL ADMISSION, 25c. Don't miss the present opportunity. Tempting offers have been made which, if accepted, will remove the picture in Children's tickets on Saturday only 15c

SPECIAL. Schools in charge of teachers will be admitted at 10c for each person. Colonel Danks will be present at all times to describe the picture.

Williams' MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.

Matinees: Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday. Jack Dempsey,
"The Nonpareil."
King Kaikasa.
Thomas and Watson.
3 Electric 3.
Sam and Kitty Morton.
3 Herbert Bros. 3.
Ward and Lynch.
Miss Emma Rogers.
Harry McAvoy.
O'Brien and Costello.
Denny Costigan. Rice's Syndicate of Vaudeville

Stars,

Monday, January 21.—The famous Rentz Santley Novelty and Burlesque Company. jal8-18-su

CASINO MUSEUM.

WEEK OF JANUARY 14. A brilliant array of talent.
MORTON BROS., SIGNOR ERNI,
GILOT AND LEW, PROF. LAN ED. H. BANKER, BABY MIDGET, CAPT. DEBRO. MADAM JUNE MARKEL AND MADELL

MISS JENNIE BRADY.
The second and last week of the
SKELETON DUDE, JOHN W. COFFEE. Last week of the English Dude, Col. DECKER Open from 10 a. m. to 10 P. M.

BENEFIT

Wood and Diamond Street SUFFERERS

Will be Given on Tuesday, January 15, 1889, by the Vashington Monumental Committee Jr. O. U. A. M. AT THE COLISEUM, ALLEGHENY.

ADMISSION - - - 25 CENTS. CHRISTY'S DANCING ACADEMY—
1010 and 1012 Penn avenue,
PITTSBURG, PA.

The latest dances of the season taught; the
best of assistance rendered to each individual
student to accomplish a perfect step in dancing. Beginners' class, Monday and Friday
evenings; advanced class, Tuesday evening;
private lessons, Wednesday; private lessons for
ladies every afternoon; children's class Saturday afternoon. For any further information
apply to PROF. J. S. CHRISTY, oc31-e83-su

F. G. REINEMAN, 52 AND 54 SIXTH STREET, Headquarters for Costumes of all description for hire at reasonable prices, del6-su F. G. REINEMAN.

MT. DE CHANTAL, Near Wheeling, W. Va.,
(SISTERS OF THE VISITATION.)

A school of more than national reputation, offers exceptional advantages for thorough education of young ladies in all departments. Library of 6,000 volumes. Fine philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus.

Musical department specially noted. Corps of piano teachers trained by a leading professor from Conservatory of Stutgart. Vocal culture according to the method of the old Italian masters. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health.
Ten acres of pleasure grounds. Board excellent.
For catalogues and references to patrons in all the principal cities, address se9-q76-su
THE DIRECTRESS.

DANZIGER'S

STARTLING

EFFORT TO REDUCE STOCK.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 50 Centsonthe Dollar 50

We must dispose of the bulk of our enormous stock at once, let the loss be what it may.

A partnership to be formed, to take effect on February 1, 1889, demands this extraordinary sale.

We want the people of the two cities and surrounding towns to avail themselves of this golden opportunity.

JUST THINK OF IT,

CENTS UN THE DULLAK

Newmarkets, Misses and Children's Cloaks.

FOR

WOOLEN GOODS, UNDERWEAR AND WINTER GLOVES, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, Etc.

TILLL APPAILS ON THE DAMPHILL

In Our Art Department, Second Floor,

Elegant Bronzes, Albums, Fine Vases, Pictures, Easels, Tables, Fine Pottery, Brass Goods, Baskets and thousands of pretty Nick-Nacks to make your homes look pretty.

AND LESS Odds and Ends EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, Lace Curtains, White Goods, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Ribbons,

Men, Women and Children's Underwear, Fur Trimmings, Aprons, GENTS' KID GLOVES, LADIES' KID GLOVES. BARGAINS UPSTAIRS, BARGAINS DOWNSTAIRS,

Wherever You Turn. YOU CAN'T

NOW GOING ON AT

DANZIGER'S

42-44-46-48-50-52 Sixth St., 538-540-542 Penn Ave.